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Notebook - January-December 1986

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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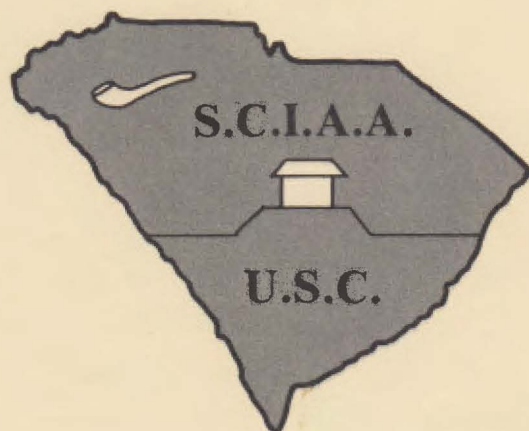
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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA, S.C.



A quarterly journal of reports and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

BRUCE E. RIPPETEAU, DIRECTOR
KENN PINSON, EDITOR

SOUTH CAROLINA
INSTITUTE
OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES #6

'MODELING SUBSISTENCE CHANGE IN THE LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD
IN THE INTERIOR LOWER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA'

ASSEMBLED BY

MARK J. BROOKS AND VELETTA CANOUTS

SEPTEMBER 1984



A REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL,
ETHNOHISTORICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL
DATA FROM TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, TRACING
SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS BETWEEN
MIDDLE-LATE WOODLAND
AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIODS.

335 PAGES; 74 FIGURES

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NOTEBOOK

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

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THE FIFTH PHASE OF THE COLLECTORS SURVEY

by

Tommy Charles

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or Archives and History.

Prepared by

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July, 1986

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to the many citizens who have made this most recent phase of the Collectors Survey such a pleasure. Any doubts that such an attempt to enlist the cooperation of the state's citizenry in pursuit of our cultural heritage could be successful have long since vanished. Indeed, South Carolina's collectors have become almost indispensable in formulating a picture of the state's prehistoric and historic past.

Sincere thanks are due to James N. Harbin, Dennis B. Blanton, Larry Wilbanks, Bryan S. Beard, Edward E. Carter, and William L. Moody for donating artifacts to the research collections of the Institute.

The administrative and technical support staff of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, supported the survey with their usual positive attitude and good work. SCIAA archaeologists have been supportive of the Collectors Survey from the very beginning. Their support and wide ranging fields of expertise have helped make this project more successful than it otherwise would have been.

Dr. Bruce E. Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, has been a staunch supporter of the citizens' involvement in archaeology. A sincere thanks for his continued support of this project.

Andee Steen assisted me in this survey. Her archaeological skills have reached a level that hopefully all collectors will strive to reach. A special thanks to her.

The activity that is the subject of this (type of publication) has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the U.S. Department of the Interior or the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

This project was supported, in part, by a grant from the United States Department of the Interior, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915) and amendments, administered through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Memorandum of Agreement dated June 1, 1985.

Preface

Since the beginning of the Collectors Survey in October, 1979, every effort has been made to locate and record collections in a manner that would hopefully provide equal data acquisition from each of the state's 46 counties. Articles were placed in local papers, announcements were made on radio stations, inquiries were made with local people at service stations, country stores and restaurants. The Archaeological Society of South Carolina published our request for assistance in this matter in their monthly bulletin, Features and Profiles. These methods produced various degrees of success. There was little difficulty in obtaining collectors to work with in some counties, but our efforts were less successful in other counties where we had hoped for more interaction.

Perhaps using counties as units for data control was given greater importance than it merited. The inherent biases are many. The counties vary considerably in size. Populations differ. Land use within individual counties create varying degrees of opportunity for collecting Indian artifacts. The boundaries are artificial; certainly the Indians never acknowledged them. Logical arguments against counties as data control units notwithstanding, such a system does promote a more uniform gathering of data over a wider geographical area. Without such guidelines it would be very easy to fall into patterns of collecting data where most were available. Indeed, all of the survey's time could have been spent in just a few of the state's counties, and it would have been productive. But the value of such a survey as this is not in acquiring massive amounts of repetitious data, but comparative data. The efforts to locate and work with collectors in each of the state's counties have produced these types of data.

The collections that were analyzed and recorded were plotted on a map of South Carolina. Although unable to obtain equal numbers of collections to work with in each county, when viewed from the overall geographical standpoint, the distribution of collections is quite equitable (Fig. 1).

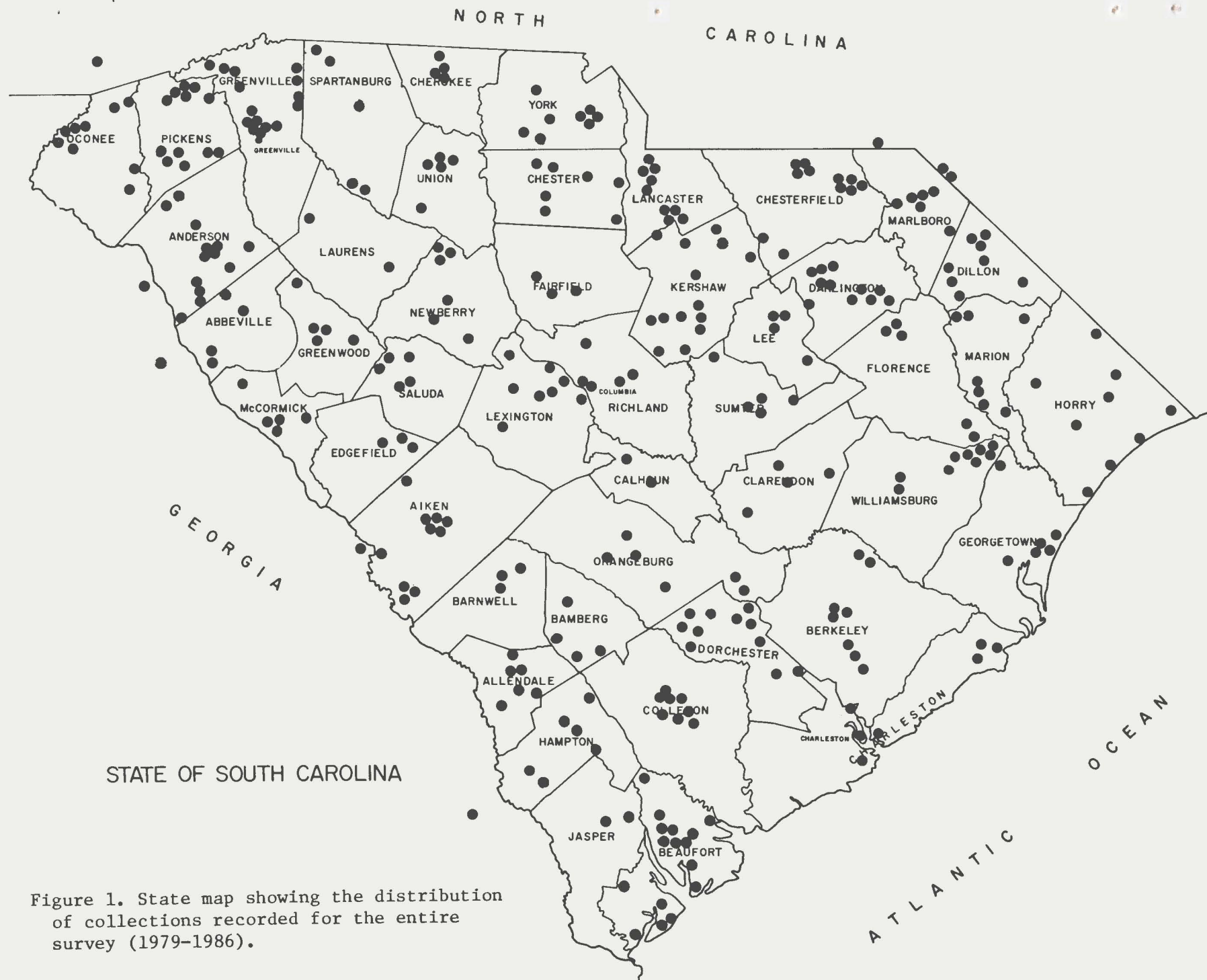


Figure 1. State map showing the distribution of collections recorded for the entire survey (1979-1986).

COLLECTIONS RECORDED, FIFTH PHASE, (1985-1986)

| COUNTY | NUMBER |
|--------------|-----------|
| ABBEVILLE | |
| AIKEN | |
| ALLENDALE | |
| ANDERSON | 1 |
| BAMBERG | |
| BARNWELL | |
| BEAUFORT | 4 |
| BERKELEY | |
| CALHOUN | |
| CHARLESTON | 2 |
| CHEROKEE | 1 |
| CHESTER | |
| CHESTERFIELD | |
| CLARENDON | |
| COLLETON | |
| DARLINGTON | 2 |
| DILLON | 5 |
| DORCHESTER | 2 |
| EDGEFIELD | |
| FAIRFIELD | |
| FLORENCE | |
| GEORGETOWN | |
| GREENVILLE | 2 |
| GREENWOOD | 1 |
| HAMPTON | |
| HORRY | 2 |
| JASPER | 7 |
| KERSHAW | |
| LANCASTER | |
| LAURENS | |
| LEE | |
| LEXINGTON | 2 |
| MARION | |
| MARLBORO | |
| MCCORMICK | |
| NEWBERRY | |
| OCONEE | |
| ORANGEBURG | |
| PICKENS | 7 |
| RICHLAND | |
| SALUDA | |
| SPARTANBURG | 2 |
| SUMTER | |
| UNION | |
| WILLIAMSBURG | |
| YORK | |
| TOTAL | <u>40</u> |

COLLECTIONS RECORDED, ALL SURVEYS (1979-1986)

| COUNT | NUMBER |
|--------------|--------|
| ABBEVILLE | 4 |
| AIKEN | 10 |
| ALLENDALE | 6 |
| ANDERSON | 12 |
| BAMBERG | 4 |
| BARNWELL | 3 |
| BEAUFORT | 16 |
| BERKELEY | 8 |
| CALHOUN | 2 |
| CHARLESTON | 7 |
| CHEROKEE | 4 |
| CHESTER | 7 |
| CHESTERFIELD | 11 |
| CLARENDON | 4 |
| COLLETON | 8 |
| DARLINGTON | 11 |
| DILLON | 8 |
| DORCHESTER | 11 |
| EDGEFIELD | 3 |
| FAIRFIELD | 3 |
| FLORENCE | 5 |
| GEORGETOWN | 6 |
| GREENVILLE | 15 |
| GREENWOOD | 5 |
| HAMPTON | 6 |
| HORRY | 9 |
| JASPER | 2 |
| KERSHAW | 14 |
| LANCASTER | 10 |
| LAURENS | 2 |
| LEE | 4 |
| LEXINGTON | 8 |
| MARION | 7 |
| MARLBORO | 6 |
| MCCORMICK | 5 |
| NEWBERRY | 6 |
| OCONEE | 9 |
| ORANGEBURG | 8 |
| PICKENS | 12 |
| RICHLAND | 5 |
| SALUDA | 5 |
| SPARTANBURG | 5 |
| SUMTER | 5 |
| UNION | 5 |
| WILLIAMSBURG | 9 |
| YORK | 8 |
| TOTAL | 323 |

INTRODUCTION

The fifth phase of the survey of privately held prehistoric archaeological collections in South Carolina was conducted from October 1985, through February 1986. The survey was done by Andee Steen and Tommy Charles, both with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

The priorities of this phase of the survey were much the same as the previous one: to revisit with collectors whose artifacts had previously been analyzed and recorded, and to acquire any missing site data not obtained during the previous surveys for various reasons.

At the request of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, six counties having 50 or less recorded prehistoric sites were singled out in a special effort to locate collectors and record their data and associated site information. There was no conflict in this request and the original goals of the Collectors Survey, which were the following: (1) to determine what classes of artifacts have been removed from prehistoric sites, document these data, and record the associated sites; (2) to set up a file containing information on what has been collected, where this material was collected, who presently holds the collection and the availability of these collections for future research; (3) to form a better relationship between the amateur archaeologists of our state, encouraging cooperation in the preservation of our remaining archaeological sites, demonstrating the value of properly recording artifacts, and providing opportunities in archaeology through the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

The need for a special effort to record archaeological sites in a number of the state's counties is readily apparent if one consults the South Carolina Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory. There is a vast discrepancy in archaeological sites recorded among the state's 46 counties. Berkeley, Beaufort, and Charleston counties each have in excess of 800 recorded archaeological sites. At the other end of the spectrum are several counties with less than 50 recorded sites. This difference in numbers of archaeological sites recorded in the various counties in no way reflects a true picture of the potential sites in those counties. What it does reflect is that there has been less effort to locate and record archaeological sites in some

counties compared to others.

There are approximately 10,000 recorded archaeological sites in the state; most were recorded within the past 10 years. The overwhelming majority of these were recorded as a result of various surveys conducted by professional archaeologists specifically searching for archaeological sites. Most of these were at least partially funded by the United States government, and precede construction of highways, bridges, dams or other such landscape altering projects that might involve federal funds. Portions of the state's national forests have also been intensively surveyed by U.S. Forest Service archaeologists; many hundreds of archaeological sites have been recorded by their efforts as well. When the records are checked, it becomes apparent that counties experiencing the greatest influx of federally funded projects have recorded the greatest number of archaeological sites. The rural counties that have experienced little growth, or relatively few federally funded projects, have consequently had fewer surveys conducted to locate archaeological sites within their boundaries, the exception being the national forest lands. With the exception of these surveys of national forest lands, these counties have not had many archaeological surveys conducted there.

These counties with low population and relatively little industrial development are a mixed blessing for archaeologists. While this lack of growth protects some of the better remaining archaeological sites in the state, it also makes it exceedingly difficult to obtain funds with which to finance surveys for locating these sites. The private sector, developing private lands not using federal funds, is exempt from laws requiring such archaeological surveys prior to construction. Lack of such laws to protect endangered archaeological sites on private land has elevated the importance of concerned and responsible developers and private citizens alike in locating and planning for the future of many of these sites that would otherwise be destroyed without any record.

The Collectors Survey was begun at an ideal time (October 1979) to establish contacts with private citizens throughout the state. There were no restrictions limiting the search for prehistoric artifact collections and associated sites to areas planned for development, or any other criteria. Only the availability and willingness of collectors sharing their knowledge with us, and our efforts to obtain representative archaeological data from all 46 counties, were criteria set forth for the program. What started out as a pilot program in 1979 has been funded yearly since

that time. That it has been successful is evidenced by the 805 prehistoric archaeological sites recorded, or approximately 8% of the total number of sites in the South Carolina Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory. These sites are even more important for the future of archaeological research because the great majority of them are on private lands and are in no immediate danger, thus allowing time to determine which of these sites might yield essential information, and to find ways of obtaining funds for research. When it is realized that a large percentage of the archaeological sites recorded during surveys prior to constructing highways, dams, bridges and other similar projects have been either totally destroyed and no longer exist, and that these sites are under the lakes created by dams, then these 805 sites recorded by the Collectors Survey take on an added importance. They make up a considerably larger percentage than 8% of the state's remaining archaeological sites.

The Collectors Survey has received cooperation from citizens from all walks of life, whether they are collectors of Indian artifacts or just citizens sharing their knowledge of our past. However, the survey is specifically collector oriented, and we have always tried to plan our visits and work with them, believing that this method would yield the greatest return of information for our labors invested. During the course of the survey since it began in 1979, 323 collectors have been visited. Collections have been analysed and recorded in each of the state's 46 counties, achieving goals deemed important for the survey to be successful. Ideally, an equal number of collectors from each county, each having a similar number of artifacts, would have been favorable for the purposes of artifact analysis. This was not the case, nor was it expected to be. There was a tremendous difference in numbers of collectors represented in various areas of the state and even greater differences in the sizes of their collections, what they collect, and the manner in which they establish the provenience of their collections. During the course of the survey, we never discovered a method that would equalize the data base among counties. The counties with the most collectors consistently yielded the most data.

One last attempt was made to alleviate this ongoing imbalance by selecting the six counties having 50 or less sites: Calhoun, Cherokee, Dillon, Lee, Pickens, and Saluda counties. In the previous surveys, little was accomplished in the way of recording site and collector data in these counties. Obviously, the method of revisiting with collectors would not be productive in these particular counties. New collectors would have to

be located if the situation was to be improved.

During this phase of the survey, as in the past, Andee Steen and I worked independently, Andee being responsible for surveying Chester, Lancaster and Kershaw counties. All archaeological sites recorded were visited by Andee or me, and on some occasions both parties. No archaeological sites located on any lands of the federal government were visited or recorded; nor were artifacts collected from those properties recorded or used in this report.

All data resulting from this survey have been incorporated into existing collector survey data files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED

Since the beginning of the Collectors Survey in 1979, recording prehistoric archaeological sites has been considered of equal importance as the recording of archaeological data removed from these sites. Each enhances the research value of the other. In the overwhelming number of cases, however, the sites are so depleted of artifacts and so severely damaged by cultivation, logging, and erosion, that they are almost useless for research beyond analysis of the artifacts that were collected from the site. Of the 805 sites recorded during the survey, only 73, or 9.6%, were judged to be possibly eligible for listing on the National Register. This should be given the benefit of doubt since most of these sites have not been tested properly, and their status is really undetermined. This percentage would probably be much lower if the sites were tested.

Prehistoric archaeological research in South Carolina, from the standpoint of meaningful excavations, has been notoriously unrewarding, in most cases. The nature of South Carolina's lands and rivers, and man's impact on them over the last two hundred or so years, has left few deeply buried, well protected, stratified archaeological sites for archaeologists to work with in trying to unravel the history of these early peoples. With the state's expanding population and industrial growth, competition for lands that might harbor such sites has increased dramatically. South Carolina has no laws to protect endangered archaeological sites on privately held lands, or even lands held by state or local governments. Recently, there appeared a ray of hope that some of these needed sites might be protected. The Heritage Trust has appropriated funds for the purchase of select archaeological sites. This will make it possible to save at least some of the endangered sites for research. But first they must be found, and hence, the importance of the collector and interested citizens working with us is utmost.

Today, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History have records of 805 prehistoric archaeological sites that otherwise would not have been recorded, had the Collectors Survey not been conducted.

Efforts to increase the number of recorded sites in the previously mentioned counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Dillon, Lee, Pickens, and Saluda, were twofold. Numerous telephone calls were made not only to collectors of Indian artifacts, but other citizens who were

knowledgeable of the area's history. Newspaper advertisements were placed in local papers in each of these counties, asking for information about prehistoric archaeological sites. Response was very poor. Dillon County produced one response; Pickens, one; and one was received from Saluda County, but long after the fieldwork was completed.

Dillon County produced the greatest number of sites recorded among these six counties. Seventeen additional sites were recorded there. Pickens produced four new sites. None were recorded in the other four counties. A good contact in Lee County that collects a number of sites had to cancel plans to record sites there as a result of his being hospitalized. Three collectors were contacted in Cherokee County, but their work schedules prevented them from becoming involved in this phase of the survey. We were unable to locate any new collectors in Calhoun County, nor did we receive any response from the newspaper article.

During this phase of the survey, 106 prehistoric sites were recorded in 21 of the state's 46 counties. From the survey's beginning in 1979, 805 sites have been recorded in 45 of the state's 46 counties. Only Cherokee County has failed to produce any additional prehistoric sites recorded by the survey.

SITES RECORDED (1985-1986)

| COUNTY | REVISITS | NEW VISITS |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| ABBEVILLE | 0 | 0 |
| AIKEN | 2 | 0 |
| ALLENDALE | 0 | 0 |
| ANDERSON | 0 | 0 |
| BAMBERG | 0 | 0 |
| BARNWELL | 0 | 0 |
| BEAUFORT | 0 | 1 |
| BERKELEY | 0 | 0 |
| CALHOUN | 0 | 0 |
| CHARLESTON | 0 | 0 |
| CHEROKEE | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTER | 12 | 0 |
| CHESTERFIELD | 0 | 0 |
| CLARENDON | 0 | 0 |
| COLLETON | 1 | 0 |
| DARLINGTON | 0 | 2 |
| DILLON | 0 | 17 |
| DORCHESTER | 0 | 3 |
| EDGEFIELD | 1 | 0 |
| FAIRFIELD | 0 | 0 |
| FLORENCE | 0 | 0 |
| GEORGETOWN | 1 | 0 |
| GREENVILLE | 12 | 0 |
| GREENWOOD | 0 | 0 |
| HAMPTON | 0 | 0 |
| HORRY | 0 | 6 |
| JASPER | 1 | 0 |
| KERSHAW | 3 | 7 |
| LANCASTER | 8 | 1 |
| LAURENS | 0 | 0 |
| LEE | 0 | 0 |
| LEXINGTON | 0 | 3 |
| MARION | 0 | 0 |
| MARLBORO | 2 | 0 |
| MCCORMICK | 3 | 0 |
| NEWBERRY | 0 | 0 |
| OCONEE | 9 | 0 |
| ORANGEBURG | 4 | 0 |
| PICKENS | 2 | 4 |
| RICHLAND | 0 | 0 |
| SALUDA | 0 | 0 |
| SPARTANBURG | 0 | 1 |
| SUMTER | 0 | 0 |
| UNION | 0 | 0 |
| WILLIAMSBURG | 0 | 0 |
| YORK | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 45 |

SITES RECORDED BY COUNTIES

| COUNTY | CURRENT SURVEY | PREVIOUS SURVEY(S) | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| ABBEVILLE | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| AIKEN | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| ALLENDALE | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| ANDERSON | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| BAMBERG | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| BARNWELL | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| BEAUFORT | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| BERKELEY | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| CALHOUN | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| CHARLESTON | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| CHEROKEE | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTER | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| CHESTERFIELD | 0 | 68 | 68 |
| CLARENDON | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| COLLETON | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| DARLINGTON | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| DILLON | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| DORCHESTER | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| EDGEFIELD | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| FAIRFIELD | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| FLORENCE | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| GEORGETOWN | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| GREENVILLE | 12 | 28 | 39 |
| GREENWOOD | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| HAMPTON | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| HORRY | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| JASPER | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| KERSHAW | 10 | 92 | 102 |
| LANCASTER | 9 | 117 | 126 |
| LAURENS | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| LEE | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| LEXINGTON | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| MARION | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| MARLBORO | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| MCCORMICK | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| NEWBERRY | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| OCONEE | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| ORANGEBURG | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| PICKENS | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| RICHLAND | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| SALUDA | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| SPARTANBURG | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| SUMTER | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| UNION | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| WILLIAMSBURG | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| YORK | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 106 | 699 | 805 |

SITES RECORDED (1985-1986)

38 AK-485-486
 BU-804
 CS-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140
 CN-115
 DA-67-68
 DN-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-
 51-52
 DR-138-139-140
 ED-187
 GE-290
 GR-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162
 HR-143-144-145-146-147-148
 JA-160
 KE-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191
 LA-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237
 LX-273-274-275
 ML-52-53
 MC-518-519-520
 OC-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225
 OR-101-102-103-104
 PN-46-47-48-49-50-51
 SP-112

SITES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL
REGISTER

38 BU-804
 ED-187
 GR-161
 LX-275
 DR-138
 JA-160

SITES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL
REGISTER

As the Collectors Survey has progressed since its inauguration in October 1979, it has become increasingly apparent that prehistoric archaeological sites

retaining the degree of integrity required for their inclusion on the National Register are few and far between. This phase of the survey did nothing to alter that opinion. Only six prehistoric archaeological sites with National Register potential were visited and recorded. Of these six sites, only one (38LX275) appears to be almost totally undisturbed. These sites are discussed below.

38BU804

This site is a large shell midden scattered over a considerable area adjacent to the Oaktie River in Beaufort County. The exact dimensions of this site were not determined, but they are estimated to cover two acres or more. Artifacts collected from this reveal a single cultural occupation of the Middle Woodland period. There is some evidence of historic occupation also. A considerable number of eighteenth-nineteenth century glass, ceramics, and pipe fragments have been collected from this site.

A portion of this site was recently plowed rather deeply, revealing numerous pockets of oyster shell with quantities of charcoal, bone fragments, and pottery associated with them. This plowed area covers approximately one acre and this portion of the site has been destroyed for any meaningful archaeological excavations to be undertaken there. This cultivated area, however, represents only a portion of the total site, perhaps less than half. Much of this site appears to be relatively undisturbed in adjacent woods along the marsh bluff and in woods immediately north of the cultivated area.

Artifacts associated with this site were small triangular arrow points, quartz hammerstones, cord impressed pottery, and Coastal Plain chert flakes of biface reduction. Historic artifacts associated with this site were eighteenth-nineteenth century ceramics, black glass, and pipe stem fragments (Koalin). Preliminary investigations indicate that this Middle Woodland shell midden is larger than those normally found along the S.C. coast. It also has considerably more faunal material in association with it than is normally found on these Middle Woodland shell midden sites (Michie 1980).

38DR138

This site is located in a sandy floodplain of

Crooked Creek near the Edisto River. Artifacts collected from this site represent a Late Archaic-Early/Middle Woodland site.

The area is overgrown with scrub and pines approximately 8-10 years of age, and ground visibility is impossible except on dirt roads that pass through the area. Site dimensions are impossible to define without subsurface testing, but artifactual remains found in the dirt roads intimate that the site is at the least several acres.

In order to assess the site's eligibility for the National Register, it would have to be tested to determine the extent of damage that has been done by previous clearing by bulldozers, and in all probability, cultivation before that. The soils are very sandy, and based on observations of the dirt roads cut through the area, they appear to have considerable depth. If this is consistent throughout the entire area there might be protected cultural levels within the site.

Artifacts observed from the site are the following: Brier Creek, Savannah River, Mack, and Woodland stemmed points made of Coastal Plain chert. Pottery types were represented by Thoms Creek punctate and Deptford checked stamped.

38ED187

This quarry site might be considered as eligible for nomination to the National Register based solely on the merits of the remaining lithic material available for research. The site has been disturbed and has little stratigraphic integrity left. It has obviously been cultivated for many decades, is very eroded, and has no topsoil left. It has recently been cleared by bulldozers and windrowed deeply for replanting pines.

Regardless of the damage to this site, a tremendous volume of flintknapping debitage was discovered in various stages of completion. Many large quartz boulders not utilized by the Indians have been crushed by the bulldozers, giving a false impression that much more extensive quarrying activity occurred here than actually did. Initial investigations indicate that the quarry was used predominantly during the Middle-Late Archaic periods.

Quarry sites of any kind are rare, and this site could still reveal much information about quarrying activities. As such, the site has great potential for placement on the National Register.

38GR161

Located in a typical mountain valley floodplain, this site has produced a considerable quantity of Late Woodland/Mississippian period artifacts. Not much is known of it other than what was learned by talking with collectors and examining their collections from the area. Visibility was poor at the time of visit and ground observation was limited, but the lack of earlier artifact types from this site indicates that these components were never present, or that they are deeply buried and protected from the plows that periodically cultivate this land. Given the low, flat location of this site, there could have been some build-up of soils as a result of periodic flooding from the nearby river.

Given the possibility of flood deposited soils accruing on the site, and the lack of prehistoric artifacts of any great antiquity, there are reasonable expectations that buried and possibly stratified cultural levels exist.

These late prehistoric sites in the Piedmont/Blue Ridge province are becoming scarce as this area is opened up for development. If located, they should not be destroyed without proper excavation, documentation, and research.

Artifacts observed from this site are the following: small triangular points, celts, gorgets, chunky stones, and various sherds of complicated stamped and incised pottery.

38JA160

This site is located on an extremely sandy terrace overlooking Beaverdam Creek in an old fallow field. There have been a considerable number of Woodland period artifacts collected over a large area of this field. Earlier artifact types have not been recovered, however, meaning that perhaps earlier people were not here. But considering the nature of the soils in this area, perhaps earlier cultural levels are so deep that they are undisturbed by cultivation. Assuming that earlier cultural levels do not exist, the site could still have considerable integrity with the Woodland period component in the adjacent woods along the creek. Given the quantity of artifacts found, this was a substantial Woodland period site, and if undisturbed areas could be located, valuable cultural information on this period could be obtained.

Associated artifacts observed from this site were Mack points, various small Woodland stemmed, Yadkin and small triangular points. Pottery types represented at this site were Thoms Creek punctate, simple stamped, plain, check stamped, cordmarked, linear check stamped, and a few fragments of worked steatite.

38LX275

Located in the floodplain of the Saluda River, this site has excellent potential for buried, stratified cultural deposits. It lies in a natural horseshoe-shaped basin, protected by relatively high wooded hills on three sides. Only the side exposed to the river is somewhat accessible, and this is not easily done due to the rapids, which effectively block the river to all but skilled canoeists. The site has been cleared of timber years ago and is now thickly overgrown with kudzu vines. The only apparent danger to this site is minor erosion along the river, which is very slowly collapsing the bank, washing out numerous prehistoric pottery sherds and depositing a few lithic artifacts on the beach. The pottery sherds collected from the beach include most of the types expected to be found in central South Carolina: from Thoms Creek punctate through the Middle Woodland and Mississippian wares. These sherds occur in considerable quantity, indicating a substantial occupation of the site.

Smaller amounts of lithic material were observed on the beach and in the collection of the discoverer. Archaic stemmed, Woodland stemmed, and small triangular points were documented from this site.

This site has perhaps the greatest potential for having undisturbed cultural levels than any sites recorded during this phase of the survey.

Square Acres/Miles Surveyed

The number of square acres/miles surveyed in a project such as the Collectors Survey is at best an arbitrary figure. During this phase of the survey 106 prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded. Actual field surveys were not conducted. The exact location of surveying was predetermined by the collector sharing his knowledge of these particular sites with us. An actual survey to locate 106 sites would require investigating a considerable number of square miles. The collectors' cooperation has eliminated this need.

The size of the site is therefore the only criteria for land mass surveyed. This by necessity must be estimated unless considerable subsurface testing is to be done to accurately define site boundaries. Such testing was not required for this survey. The acreage for each site was estimated and the totals from all sites recorded during the survey were added together, then divided for an average size and total acreage/miles surveyed. Each site averaged 4.5 acres, or 477 total acres for the survey, or .75 square miles of land surveyed.

Points of the Paleo Indian Period

The recording of Paleo points has continued with no apparent diminishing of the frequency of finds. During this fifth phase of the survey, 30 additional points from the Paleo Indian period were recorded. This brings the total for the entire survey to 204. These, added to the 100 recorded in a previous survey by James L. Michie (1977), SCIAA archaeologist, have contributed to a substantial number of these rare artifacts being available for research.

In addition to photographic and written records of each of these artifacts, the location where each one was found is plotted on a state map and color coded in a manner that denotes the type of lithic material from which it was made (Fig. 2). This allows us to see emerging patterns of distribution and procurement of lithic materials. The clustering of these early points around the Allendale chert quarries, and the Indians' use of this material, is readily evident. The Piedmont, however, reflects less concentrated areas of these artifacts and a more diverse use of lithic material as well as a less concentrated source of lithic materials. The Savannah River Valley appears to be the major artery for the influx of Ridge and Valley cherts during the Paleo period. This valley produces more Paleo points made of this material than all other river systems combined.

Collections Donated to SCIAA

Since the Collectors Survey began, some collectors have generously given not only of their time and knowledge, but have donated their artifact collections, or portions thereof, to the South Carolina Institute of

Archaeology and Anthropology. This phase of the survey was no exception. Five collections were added to SCIAA's research collections. Among these donations were all of the excavated material from prehistoric site 38ED31. It is a Late Archaic site. A complete set of records were donated along with the artifacts to SCIAA. This collection represents a considerable volume of well documented archaeological data from what might well be the most rewarding Piedmont hilltop site ever excavated in South Carolina. The data in this collection can be an excellent master's thesis for a graduate student.

Since the survey began, 20 collectors have donated prehistoric Indian artifacts to SCIAA, as follows: James N. Harbin, Dennis B. Blanton, Larry Wilbanks, Bryan S. Beard, Edward E. Carter, William C. Moody, Mr. & Mrs. T.K. Watts, Mr. & Mrs. Harold McConnells, R.B. Killingsworth, Richard Porcher, Mr. & Mrs. E.H. Wright, George S. Lewis, Augusta Richmond County Museum, Fred Cook, John R. Hart, E.L. Hollingsworth, Roy J. Lyons, Bruce McIsaac, W.S. Thompson, and Allen Jones.

These collections are a welcome addition to our research collections. They have also found a ready use for school presentations, educational exhibits, and local museums.

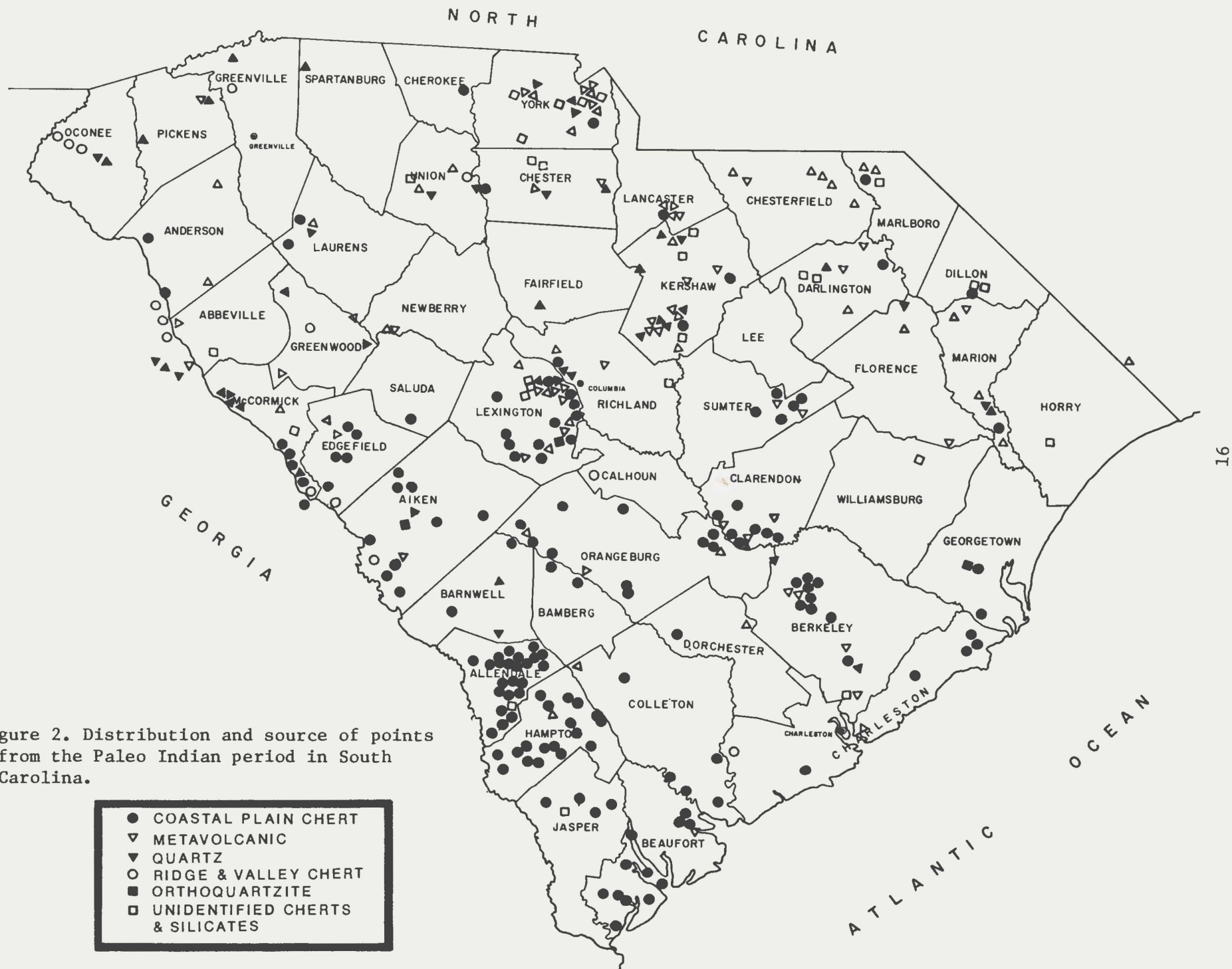


Figure 2. Distribution and source of points from the Paleo Indian period in South Carolina.

SUMMARY

During the previous Collectors Survey (fourth phase), collectors were revisited in an effort to record associated site information with their collections that for various reasons was not recorded in initial contacts. This objective was continued into this most recent, fifth phase. Numerically, 14 previously visited collectors were once again visited, as opposed to 44 new acquaintances. As a result of return visits, 61 prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded, as compared to 45 sites from visits with the new collectors; thus, 106 were recorded during this phase of the survey. Combined with the 699 prehistoric archaeological sites previously recorded during earlier surveys, the total for the Collectors Survey now stands at 805. Analysis and recording of the collections of the 44 new collector acquaintances during this phase of the survey bring the total for all of the combined surveys to 323.

The second objective--to locate collectors and record archaeological sites in six counties having less than 50 recorded archaeological sites each--met with only partial success. Calhoun, Cherokee, Dillon, Lee, Pickens, and Saluda counties were the ones with low prehistoric archaeological site counts. Only Dillon County produced the hoped-for results: 17 archaeological sites were recorded there. Pickens County was only mildly successful with 4 sites recorded. The other counties --Calhoun, Cherokee, Lee, and Saluda -- produced only one new collector, in Cherokee. No new sites were recorded. We were not able to revisit any previously visited collectors in these counties due to schedule constraints.

Six of the sites recorded during this phase of the survey are considered to have potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. During the course of all the surveys combined, 71 sites were visited and recorded that might meet these requirements, should the necessary work be performed to determine their eligibility.

Five collectors donated prehistoric artifacts to the research collections of SCIAA. Collections donated since the start of the survey now total 20.

Thirty additional Paleo Indian points were recorded, bringing the total for all surveys to 204.

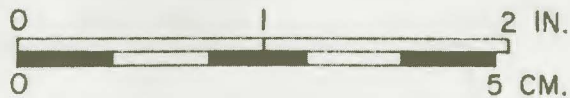
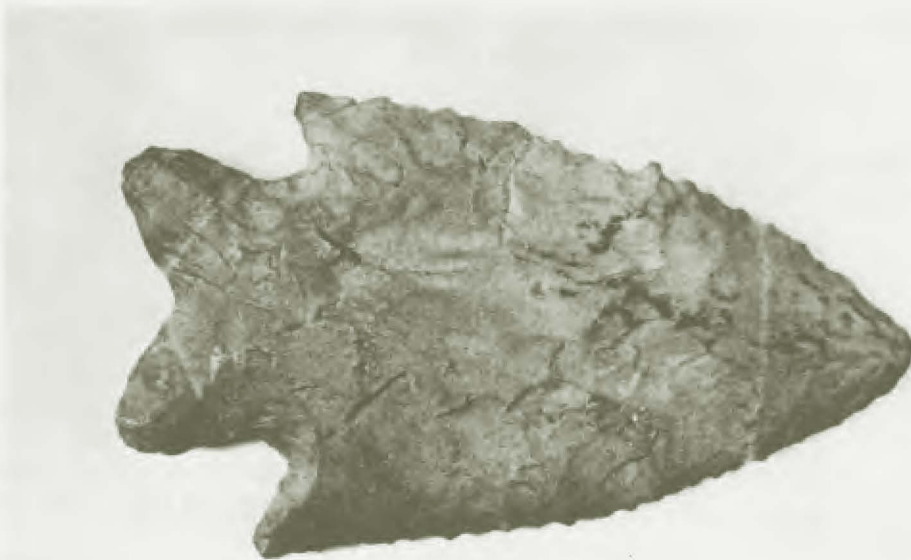
The Collectors Survey, since its beginning in 1979, has presented new questions about our prehistoric past. It has helped in solving a few problems. It has made

available to the professional archaeologist and the student alike the opportunity to have large amounts of cultural data available to enhance their research. It has provided us with artifacts for educational purposes, displays for civic functions and community festivals. The citizens that participated in this survey, as well as many others that have become aware of it, will contribute immeasurably toward a better understanding of our state's past. It has been a wise investment in our state's future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Michie, James L.

- 1977 The Late Pleistocene human occupation of South Carolina. Senior Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
- 1980 An intensive shoreline survey of archaeological sites in Port Royal Sound and the Broad River Estuary, Beaufort County, South Carolina, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 167.



Unusually large bifurcate point, made of Rhyolite,
found in York County, South Carolina.



Kirk notched point, made of Crystal quartz, found in
York County, South Carolina.



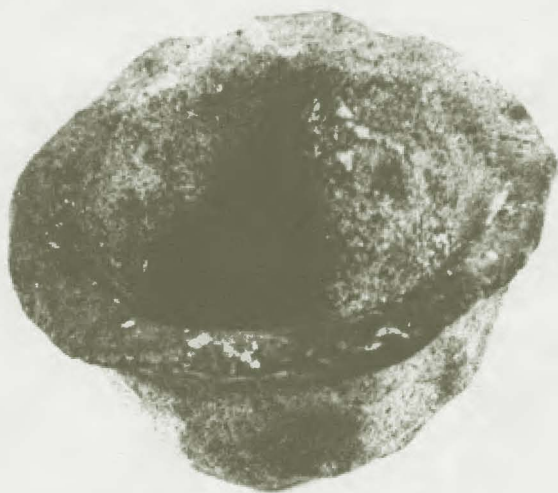
Prehistoric quartz quarry 38ED187, Edgefield County,
South Carolina.



Prehistoric quartz quarry 38ED187, Edgefield County,
South Carolina.



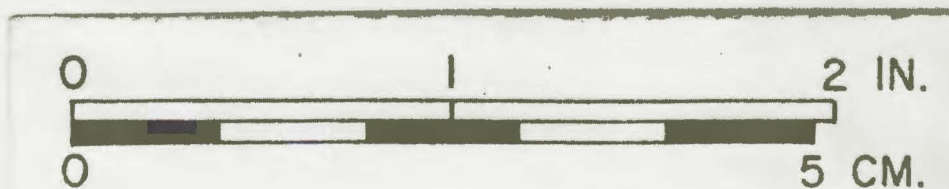
Micro blade, made of Ridge and Valley chert, found
in Greenville County, South Carolina.



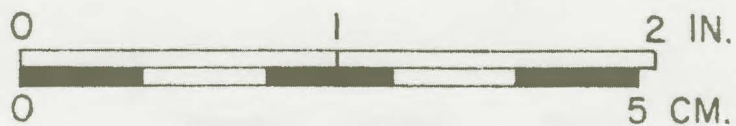
Small clay cup or dish.



Effigy of head, made of clay, 38KE12 (Mulberry Mound).



Effigy of face(?), made of clay, 38KE12 (Mulberry Mound).



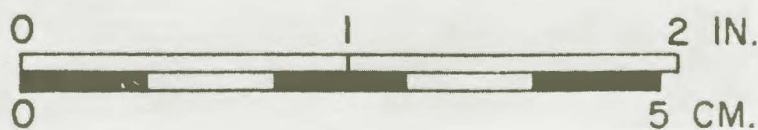
Steatite pipe, found at site of Cherokee Town of Keowee.



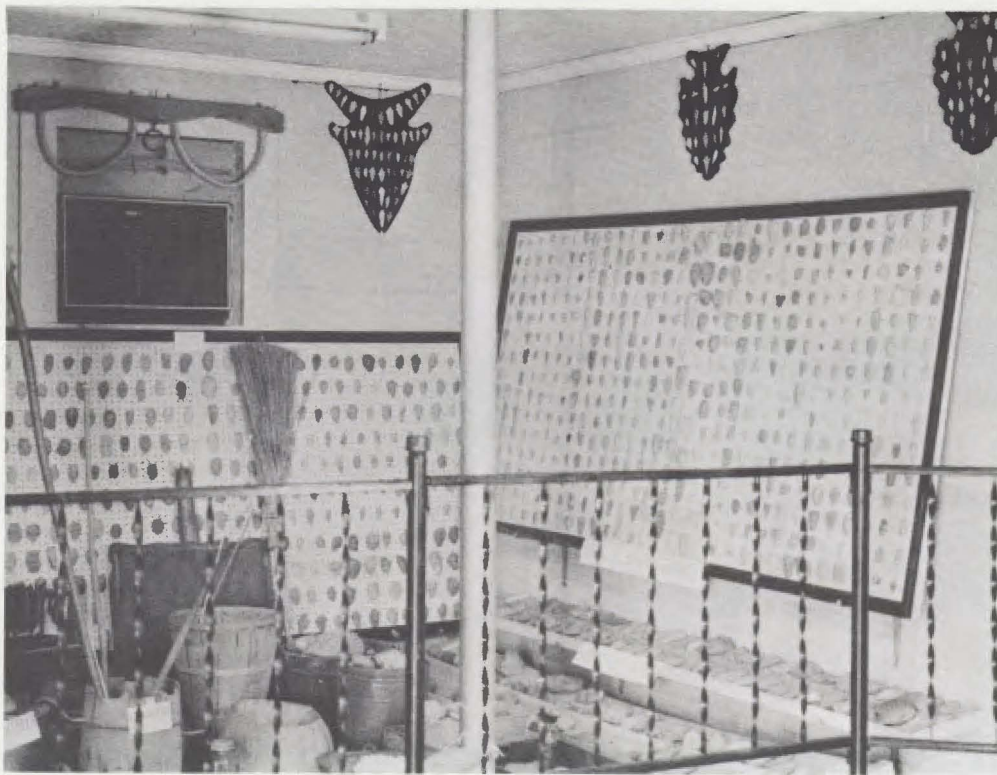
Pipe, made of unidentified stone found at site of Cherokee Town of Keowee.



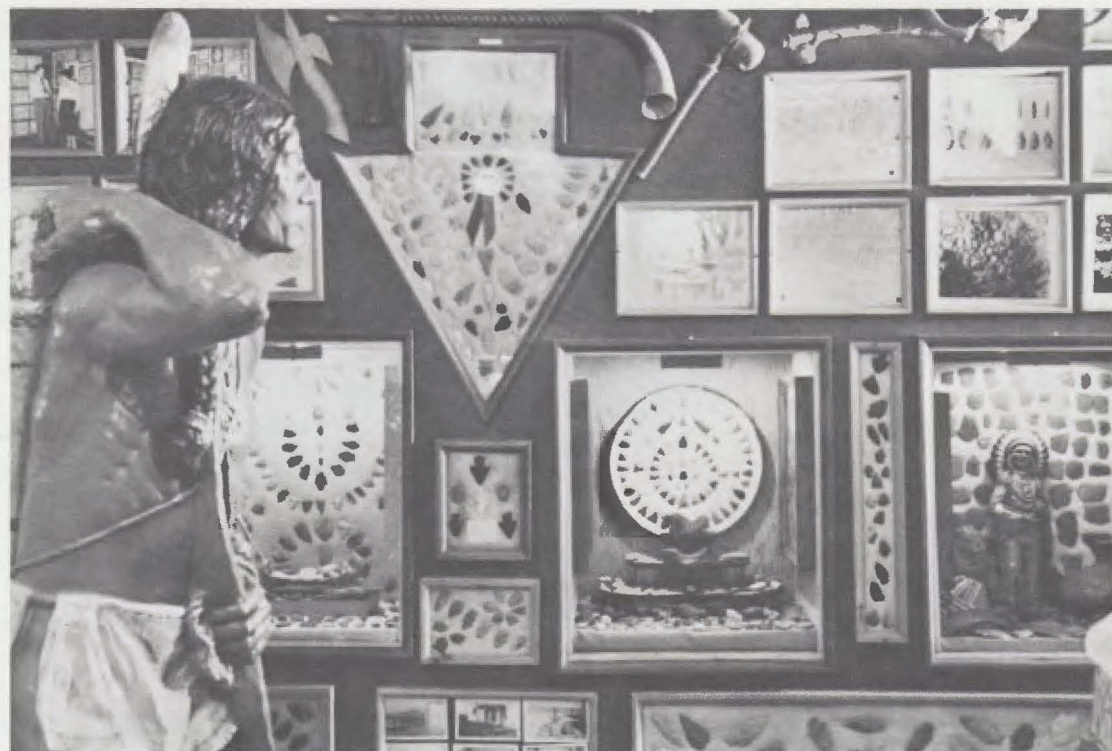
Brone/brass hatchet/pipe combination - origin uncertain.



Engraved rock, found at 38KE12 (Mulberry Mound).



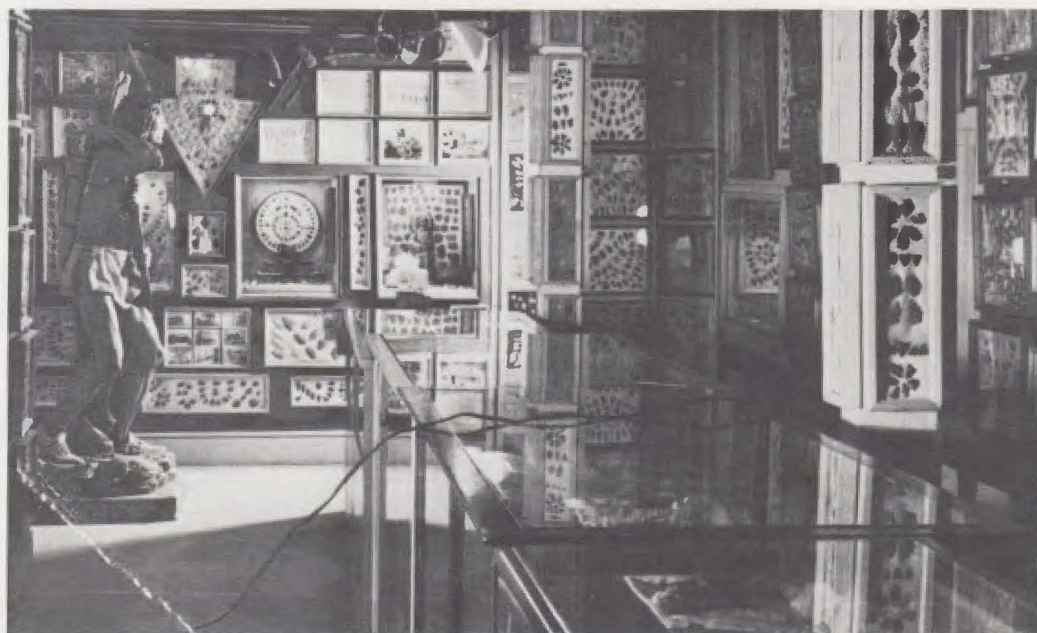
Walker Coward Indian Museum, Rockingham, North Carolina collection from vicinity of North Carolina - South Carolina state line.



Randy E. Mullins Museum, Hickory, North Carolina, artifacts mostly from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama (approximately 400,000 pieces).



Randy E. Mullins Museum, Hickory, North Carolina, artifacts mostly from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama (approximately 400,000 pieces).



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